

Iron County Register.

P. P. AKE, Publisher.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a-Year in Advance.

VOLUME LIV.

IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1921.

NUMBER 35

Fanaticism and Fundamentals.

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

After the trial of two cases, in which the charge was violation of the State prohibition law, Judge Miller of the Court of Criminal Correction dismissed the entire panel of jurors and continued the remaining cases on the docket until February when a new panel will report for duty.

In explaining his action Judge Miller said he felt the evidence in the two cases that had been tried was convincing, but the jurors had been unable to reach a verdict. Under the circumstances the Judge concluded it would be useless to proceed further with the prosecution, because, he felt, the jurors were not in sympathy with the law prohibiting the manufacture of liquor in the homes. Conviction, therefore, was impossible. The question, from the standpoint of the court's functioning, accordingly, is in abeyance.

But the question submitted to the public cannot be shelved. It is sharply before the house. It must be met. It cannot be met in the customary fashion of the prohibition zealots by denouncing the jurors. Nothing will be contributed to the solution of the problem by impassioned declarations that prohibition, drastic, inquisitorial, intolerable, is the law of the land and must be enforced. Prohibition may possess the form of law, but if it lacks the substance it is only a tyrannical regulation. And the substance of law is the expression of public sentiment. Manifestly the State prohibition law does not express the sentiment of the dismissed jurors.

To what extent does prohibition express public sentiment? That is the question. Evidence is widespread that public sentiment does not approve the degree of prohibition which intolerance has ruthlessly imposed. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that the American nation is in rebellion against this regulation. The rebellion has many moods—jocular, indignant, mercenary. It operates in different ways—in individual experimenting, in conspiracies financed and manned like invading hosts. But whatever its mood or manner, it all shows contempt for the law, and the result is a condition of lawlessness without precedent in our history.

The findings of the juries in our Court of Criminal Correction and the construction of such findings by the Judge, together with his action in adjourning court, so to speak, emphasize the fact that fanaticism has finally collided head-on with a fundamental, namely, that this is a Government of public opinion, and that any mandate that lacks the support of public sentiment is a dead letter.

Good Seed Corn Pays.

Corn yields exceeding 100 bushels an acre were the feature of one of the recent corn shows conducted under the Extension Service of the Missouri College of Agriculture. There were three yields, in fact, exceeding that figure in the Harrison County show according to the report of Glenn S. Hensley, County Agent. Argyll Tilley grew 115.1 bushels to the acre. C. M. Burris 107.32 bushels and Cleo Mock 106.2 bushels. Two yields ran between 95 and 100 bushels and three between 90 and 95. The average of the yields secured by the fifty contestants on their five acre plots was 80.1 bushels.

Several years ago the Bethany Commercial Club started holding corn shows and auctioning off all the corn shown. These early corn shows brought in good corn from other counties in this state and several entries of high class corn from Indiana. The Harrison County farmers soon got tired of these folks from Indiana and from other counties of this state coming in and taking off all the first prizes so they began buying the best seed corn they could secure. Two years ago Argyll Tilley, a young farmer in Harrison County, paid \$62 for a bushel of seed corn. Of course, folks laughed at him and said he was foolish. Last year he won \$125 in premiums on corn grown from this seed and sold over 500 bushels of seed at \$5 per bushel. This year he won first at the County Show. His bushel of corn shown counted 50 per cent of his score and his yield the other 50 per cent, and by the way his yield was only 115.1 bu. per acre on his five acre plot. The yield feature has been recognized in our county shows only since they came under the direction of the Farm Bureau. Fifty entries were made in the five-acre yield class in the recent show. The measuring of each entrant's plot was supervised by the County Agent and the yield

recorded. The entrant was then required to show 70 ears of corn in the show. These 70 ears to become the property of the Farm Bureau and be sold at auction to help defray the expenses of the premium list.

Drawn By Real Merit.

The pulling power of actual worth is well illustrated in the decision of a practical farmer who recently sold his high-priced farm in a neighboring state and bought land equally productive, tho not quite half so expensive, in Missouri. It was with this advantage that C. F. Becker a successful farmer, recently moved from Northeastern Iowa to Central Missouri. He now has a farm only three miles from the University of Missouri. Becker drives from farm to town in just ten minutes over a gravel road and has enrolled for the four-year course in the Missouri College of Agriculture. He has a liberal arts degree from an Iowa College received ten years ago and will be able to complete his farm course in two years. After several months in his new location, this man is highly pleased with his exchange, and it is interesting to note that he first investigated similar possibilities near the agricultural colleges of Iowa and Nebraska.

This incident of every day occurrence is significant for two reasons. It illustrates the drift toward the reasonably priced farms of Missouri and the eagerness with which men are now turning to the agricultural college for training to meet the complex problems of farm life. More than 1500 students have received instruction at the Missouri College of Agriculture within the last twelve months, the agricultural building is overflowing and the classes are crowded. Real merit, both in farm land and in farm schooling, has won recognition among practical men.

Striking at the Federal Reserve System.

(Missouri State Journal.)

Senator Curtis of Kansas visited Marion, Ohio, the other day, talked with the new President, and gave forth a significant statement. Mr. Curtis said: "At a proper time I intend to suggest some amendment to the Federal Reserve plan, which will look to establishing the original Republican program of a single central bank with branches. This would make it possible for the system to accomplish the results for which it was intended, namely, the provision of proper financial facilities, without any intention of earning profits. The present difficulty is that the regional banks are in competition with each other to earn as much money as possible, and it is not a desirable situation."

A Central bank, indeed! And for the purpose of eliminating the profits of the regional banks! Wall Street was never so innocent, so guileless in presenting its plans. One of the identical reasons for the regional banks in the first place was that each section might take care of its own needs, without depending upon New York and Chicago. If we are to sacrifice the regional reserve system and substitute therefor a central bank in the city of New York, and all branch banks of the system and all the member banks would become mere feeders for New York's financial center. It may be true that the administration of the regional banks has developed some competitive features, it may also be true that the banks could not have failed to make profits on their transactions during the last few years, if they had tried. The real trouble is that the regional banks made the profits, instead of the big banks of New York. All made money, but the latter would have waxed rich until they attained undreamed-of magnitude, if it had not been for the regional reserve banks. The decentralization of reserves, red-counting agencies, and even profits, constitutes one of the strongest elements of safety in the Federal Reserve act.

Democrats predicted in past campaigns that one of the first things to be undertaken by the Republicans, if they ever gained power, would be the breaking down of the Federal Reserve Banks. Senator Curtis does not wait until the party reaches the point of holding complete official power, he plans in advance—or, at least, he voices plans; we may well imagine whose plans they are—to strike at the most vital feature of the system, the distribution of the banks throughout the country, with separate and distinct control. A central bank is to be the successor of the system which has brought the currency of the United States to an elastic basis

for the first time, which mobilized the financial resources of the country, without concentrating them, and above all proved its supreme usefulness in financing our part in the greatest war in all history. The Republicans are still the servile agents of New York financial interests, and we may yet have another money question in our politics.

Peoples Bank is \$47,675.00 Short.

A discrepancy of \$47,675.57 has been found in the accounts of the Peoples' Bank of De Soto, Mo., which has been closed and in the hands of State Bank Examiners since Jan. 3. The Peoples' Bank is capitalized at \$50,000 and has a surplus of the same amount. The discrepancy apparently represents an impairment of the bank's capital to that extent, since it is said there are no notes of collateral to show for this amount.

Frank Dietrich, secretary of the Jefferson Trust Co. of Hillsboro, is now in charge of the affairs of the Peoples' Bank, having been appointed special deputy bank commissioner. He filed his commission with the Jefferson County Recorder of Deeds Saturday.

There are in addition overdrafts totaling \$72,622.74, which are said to be almost if not entirely, protected by collateral that has been provided by those overdrawing, since the time the overdrafts were discovered.

With Dietrich's commission there was filed a 10-page type-written report made by W. W. Seibert, Bank Examiner in charge of the Peoples' Bank investigation. Recorder W. G. Reinener said he had not had time to learn the purport of Seibert's document, but gave the correspondent an excerpt showing the condition of the bank on Dec. 30, the last day it was open for business, as compiled by Seibert.

The discrepancy is given as "statement differences" in this list and is placed in the resource column, showing that much to be lacking in the resources. Loans and discounts are the principal resource, being \$773,115.61. The bank had \$6754.75 cash when it was closed. However, "cash items" amount to \$57,156.86, representing among other things checks in transit.

The deposits total \$881,559.86. The total of resources and liabilities each listed by Seibert, is \$1,000,425.05.

Officials of the bank are not aware of what caused the discrepancy in its accounts. They say that the overdrafts have been protected. It is not known by them when the bank may open for business again and as yet there have been no statements as to the amount depositors may receive on the dollar.

When the existence of the overdrafts became known, the directors, who are among the wealthiest citizens of De Soto, said they would be able to protect any loss in that direction.

Mr. Harding and The Senate.

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

Mr. Harding is having a lot of trouble selecting his Cabinet, and the trouble is largely of his own making. The consensus of friendly newspaper correspondence is that the President-elect is trying to avoid offending his former colleagues in the Senate, some of whom have objected acrimoniously to several of the proposed appointments.

It is easily understood why Mr. Harding should wish to remain on good terms with the Senate. Nevertheless, the task of choosing the Cabinet is Mr. Harding's. It cannot be delegated to the Senate. Emphatically, the Senate's approval should not be obtained at the price of naming inferior men.

The Senate has wasted no time in showing its teeth to Mr. Harding. That the situation is causing him anxiety cannot be questioned. But Mr. Harding has an element of strength in the circumstances which he can call upon. Public opinion is with him. The public realizes the magnitude of the burdens he is to assume. The public is aware, too, that not only is Mr. Harding pledged to choose the best Cabinet officers available, but that the Senate is similarly pledged. One of the vociferous grievances against Mr. Wilson was the character of his Cabinet appointments. The solemn promise was made by the Republican party that its candidate, whoever he was, would surround himself with citizens of recognized ability.

The Senate may be willing to disregard that pledge, but Mr. Harding should not permit himself to be coerced into such betrayal. The President-elect's genius for conciliation may be

one of his greatest gifts, but capacity for keeping faith with the public is an incomparably higher virtue. If Mr. Harding must fight it out with the Senate on that issue, the sooner he accepts the Senate's challenge the better for him and for the country.

From Goodland.

Fine winter weather. G. G. Adams has built a new blacksmith shop on his farm. Elmer Adams is our new barber. Ernest Adams is working at Ira Carl's sawmill at Goodwater. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Martin of East End are rejoicing over the birth of a little son.

N. W. Adams is making baskets. W. H. Smith and sons are busy, sawing ties to fill an order received lately.

Alfred Pryor will leave for parts unknown the coming spring and O. Martin will farm Mr. Mayfield's place. Prayer meeting at the home of J. L. Brooks last Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Stephens are visiting relatives at Black.

F. M. Adams, Sr., of Belgrade spent a few days lately with his brother Dr. Adams, at Goodland.

Our telephone line was thoroughly repaired last week and we are having a good time listening now.

Grandma McMahan is visiting friends on Clayton creek for a few weeks.

Not much doing at East End in the way of work.

At last reports Mr. S. A. Imboden was very sick.

Frank Holtz has gone to West Fork to work.

Mr. and Mrs. Noah Whittaker and baby lately visited his mother, Mrs. Henson, at Redmondville.

We are glad to hear from Mr. Black of Jefferson City.

The writer owes thanks to Ironton friends for a very fine calendar.

E. D. A. will certainly have to write another piece of poetry to offset the effect on the nerves of the last one.

Prayer meeting and singing every Saturday night at Goodland church.

TIMOTHY HAY.

Huzzah Items.

We have had nice weather for some time, but there is a snow on today.

Mrs. Martha Hall has returned home, after a short visit with her son in Bunker.

Almost everyone is sick with bad colds.

Our students from the Salem high school spent the holidays at home.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bay spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Bay.

Died—At the home of uncle R. T. Bay, Jan. 9, Chas. H. Smith. He had been visiting relatives here for six weeks. His home was in Oklahoma.

He was gassed while in the army in France. The gas settled on his lungs and caused consumption. The deceased was 29 years old. The remains were laid in the Asher cemetery.

Miss Grace Clements of Herculaneum, spent Christmas at home.

Wood cutting and hauling has shut down. Several men and teams are out of work.

Rev. N. C. Conway preached at the Baptist church at Boss last Sunday. It is reported that quite a crowd attended.

ANGELO.

Jan. 13, 1921.

Goodwater Items.

The ground is covered with snow. "Bad colds" have been epidemic here for the last two weeks.

Ernest Adams, of Goodland, spent last Tuesday night at the home of Sam Crocker.

L. A. and W. L. Crocker motored to Ironton last Tuesday.

All the tie companies have quit buying ties here except the Potosi Tie and Timber Co., and it has cut the price 15 and 20c.

Haskell Lucas and Jesse Payne made a business trip to Salem last Tuesday.

Mr. Wilbur Crocker and Miss Beulah Huit were quietly married at the home of your correspondent Tuesday evening. L. W. S. officiated. Their many friends wish them success in their new adventure.

Corn is selling for \$1.00 per bushel.

L. W. S.

We have clients for farms in the Bellevue Valley. If you want to sell, call and see us. Iron County Realty & Abstract Co., Ironton, Mo.

Strayed—Two yearlings, both red heifers, natural mules; marked with crop off right ear, split and overbit in left. M. J. KELLEY, Annapolis, Mo.

Clothes pressed and cleaned. Satisfaction guaranteed. Phone 192. GEO. TULLOCK.

What's the best Title to this Goodrich Picture?



Forty different money prizes ranging from \$250 to \$10—costs you nothing to submit a title.

Contest runs from January 1st to April 1st. Send your suggestion to the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company in either New York, Boston, Chicago, Kansas City, Seattle, Denver or Akron—and when next you buy rubber boots or shoes insist on the kind with the Red Line 'Round the Top.

Goodrich Rubber Footwear

C. A. FULDNER, OPT. D.

—OF THE—

FIRM OF FULDNER & COMPANY.

(Successors to Fuldner & Kitchell.)

Marina Bldg., 306 N. Grand Ave., St. Louis, Mo., specializing in the Correction of Eyesight, Eyestrain, and the proper fitting of Glasses, will again be in

IRONTON, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9TH, at the New Commercial Hotel, from 5 A.M. to 1 P.M. Any word may be left for him there.

Bismarck, Wednesday, February 9th, Write for appointment.

Write for information or appointment.

NOTE—Dr. Fuldner's visits to Ironton are on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.

—Adv.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine. Hall's Catarrh Medicine has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces, expelling the poison from the blood and healing the diseased portions.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Medicine for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Medicine at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. —Advertisement.

Order of Publication.

State of Missouri, County of Iron.

Edward H. Sawyer, plaintiff,

vs.

Hiram L. Spier, Hiram L. Spiers, Hiram L. Speir, Hiram L. Speirs, Ignatius G. Beal, Zebulon Murphy, Sarah L. Peers, James L. Clarkson, Richard A. Clarkson, William H. Blaine, George P. Miller, J. W. Berryman, John W. Berryman, Thomas Hall, Gottlieb Walburg, Gottlieb Walburg, George Lewis, William Lewis, John Mathews, Thomas Allen, Elijah Graham, George N. Sawyer, Joseph G. Clarkson, Cassander Justice, J. H. Fields, James H. Fields, R. T. Coffey, Henry T. Blow and Adam Hannappel, defendants.

The State of Missouri to the above named or described defendants—Gentlemen: You are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against you in the circuit court of the County of Iron, in the State of Missouri, affecting the title to the following described lands and tenements, to-wit: The southwest quarter, and the west half of lot one (1) of the northwest quarter of section three (3); the southeast quarter, the east half of the southwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section four (4); lot two (2) of the northeast quarter, the east half of lot one (1) of the northeast quarter, and the south half of the southwest quarter of section five (5); the west half of the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and the west half of section eight (8); the south half of the southwest quarter, the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter, the south half of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of section nine (9); the south half of the northwest quarter, and the north half of the southwest quarter of section fourteen (14); the north half of the southwest quarter, the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter, and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section fifteen (15); the west half of section sixteen (16); the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and the south half of the southeast quarter of section sixteen (16); the east part of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter, 20 acres, more or less, and the east part of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, 20 acres, more or less, both of said last-mentioned tracts being more particularly described by notes and bounds in deed recorded at Book 28, page 486, Iron County Land Records, said lands last-mentioned being in section sixteen (16); the west half of the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and all of the west half of section seventeen (17); the west half of the northwest quarter, the north half of the southwest quarter, and the north half of the southeast quarter of section twenty (20); the west half of the northeast quarter, the south half of the northwest quarter, and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section twenty-seven (27); the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty-eight (28)—all of the above described land being in township thirty-one (31), north, range three (3) east of the 5th P. M.

Which said action is returnable on the first day of the next term of said Court to be held at the Court House in the City of Ironton, in the County and State aforesaid, on the 4th day of April, 1921, when and where you may appear and answer or otherwise defend such action; otherwise plaintiff's petition will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered accordingly.

Witness my hand and seal of Court (SEAL) at office in Ironton, Mo., this 18th day of January, 1921. J. M. HAWKINS, Clerk.